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From DIAS to RIAS - 25 years of American radio in Berlin

Handelsblatt
DACHSCHWITZKUNST
Industriekurier

I began with Dias, *Drahtfunk im amerikanischen Sektor*, (Wired radio in the US sector), which broadcast the first five-hour programme on 7 February 1946 at the behest of the American military authorities in Berlin.

The programme consisted of music, news bulletins and readings from books that had been banned in the Third Reich. Dias quickly became Rias, and now, 25 years later, this is as much a part of the Berlin scene as the Sender Freies Berlin (SFB).

Originally the American broadcasts were only meant to be a provisional measure, a counter-weight to the *Berliner Rundfunk* which had been broadcasting under the auspices of Soviet controlling officers and communist officials from the old broadcasting centre in Mesuresallee since May 1945.

Berliner Rundfunk sent out ideological propaganda in the name of the Party, but the supreme law of Rias was that it should be objective in all it broadcast. It should not attempt to influence people any more than the minimum that can be expected of people who have opinions and are free to express them.

This is a basic principle that still applies in the seventies. In this respect Rias has a better starting position than most trans-

mitters. Its head of broadcasting is the United States Information Service.

Rias is an American institution and is financed by the taxpayer. Its annual budget is approximately 27 million Marks. By way of comparison the budget for Deutschlandfunk (DLF) is about sixty million Marks.

The American broadcasting station in Berlin has an advisory committee of Americans, usually made up of four or five directors. No political party can attempt to swing the balance of the programmes in its favour. There has been no attempt by the Americans either to colour the programmes in their favour.

Rias is aware that the most attentive audience listens across the Wall and for their sakes it is essential to counter the constant flood of Communist party propaganda with matter-of-fact information which remains credible and critical, criticising the West whenever necessary.

There is no advertising on Rias. This allows the greatest amount of flexibility in programme planning especially when major events such as the Hungarian Revolution and the invasion of Czechoslovakia have taken place.

Rias is a political station. A glance at the programme proves this point. Twenty-three per cent of all broadcasts are of a political nature.

Since 1952 the radio station has broadcast 24 hours a day. In this time new bulletins are given 23 times.

The radio station is in another respect a

political organ. It is a part of the American presence in the free part of the city. This is a point that is repeatedly being stressed in Washington.

Figures show just how seriously Rias is taken on the other side of the Wall. About 400 jamming stations have attempted to make it impossible for East Berliners to receive Rias. It can only be heard on three VHF frequencies with a range of about 100 kilometres without interference.

Obviously the Communists' spilling tactics have not had the desired effect since 20,000 listeners' letters arrive at Rias every year from the GDR and East Berlin.

Only one in five of these is sent direct to the radio centre in the Schöneberg district of Berlin.

In 1961, just after the Wall had been thrown up, Rias introduced its record request programme "Music knows no frontiers". Since then 139,983 greetings

The RIAS complex in West Berlin

(Photo: RIAS/SFB)

have been read out of which 20,774 would only give as much indirect assistance from the communist side of the Wall as the *Treffpunkt* (Rendezvous) a number of young people, with the music and often very critical comments. The worldwide implications of the 36,000 young fans have written in the editors of this programme in the past. A half years, of which more than 11,000 were in the other part of the city.

Christa-Helga Boehm
(Handelsblatt, 2. Februar 1971)

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THE PREVIOUS INTERVENTION IN CAMBODIA
had not done so.

The consistent maintenance of American troop presence in Europe and the strengthening of forces here was a logical outcome of Nixon's harking back to the classical system of coordination of conflicting conflicts between West and East which he had learnt from Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Eisenhower's policy and that of his successors right up to Lyndon B. Johnson was based on the Truman Doctrine. This postulated that the United States must intervene directly, and if necessary with military means, in any area where the situation of the "Western Camp" seemed to be jeopardised.

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Richard Nixon casts doubt on the Nixon Doctrine

President Nixon has been caught in two minds, emphasising on the one hand that the United States can no longer play the role of the world's policeman, but at the same time not wanting that any major political decisions should be taken without the USA being on the spot.

The systematic consistency with which Richard Nixon, eighteen months ago, developed the doctrine that took his name, stating that the United States would only give as much indirect assistance in future as was required to put its friends and allies on their own feet, has been fraught with risks since the middle of last year.

The worldwide implications of the Nixon Doctrine come originally from the "experience of the United States" policy of intervention in Vietnam, which is basically idealistic, but which has had consequences smacking of power politics.

Even Europe was caught up in the stream of this. Being accustomed to the American protective shield many Europeans reacted with a frown instead of embarking on some constructive thoughts about the added degree of political independence that seemed to be appearing on the horizon.

President Nixon has spored them a number of headaches. At root the American President is anything but an isolationist. The Middle East crisis late last summer showed this to be true, even if it was appearing on the horizon.

For the war-weary American public it is a matter of vital importance whether American or South Vietnamese ground troops are fighting in Laos, but for overall White House strategy this point is irrelevant.

Vietnamisation of the war had a military aim in view right from the outset. The Vietnam problem can be solved, but a solution to this problem, which has once again encompassed the whole of Indo-China, must be of a political nature. With justification Hanoi can be accused of not being prepared to reach a compromise. But the military regimes in Saigon and Phnom Penh, and probably Vientiane as well, which Washington

it would be exaggerated to impute to Nixon that the theoretical consequences of his own doctrine have been sacrificed to Truman's. But his growing concern of the possible consequences of his own doctrine is plain to see. He fears that the American world role will be eroded.

For this reason President Nixon no longer speaks of a pure partnership between the United States and its friends and allies, but of a new kind of leadership role for America.

America's over-engagement in the past should, Nixon warns, by no means be followed by a period of insufficient American engagement. American isolation would simply pave the way for a new war.

A glance back at the recent past reveals no sign of the United States relaxing its worldwide involvements, so Nixon seems to be basing his calculations on a danger that does not exist at the moment.

America is not yielding one inch of ground in Europe, nor the Middle East, nor even in Asia. In fact the very opposite would appear to be the case.

Despite all the experience that has been gained by his predecessors President Nixon seems to be trying once again to force a military decision on the south-east Asian situation.

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Space scientists honoured

The Federal Republic government has honoured Werner von Braun, deputy director of Nasa and Kurt Dabbs, head of the Kennedy space centre. Both men have been closely associated with the American Moon landings. The Federal Republic ambassador in Washington, Rolf Pauls (right) presented to Werner von Braun (left) the Order of Merit with Star and to Kurt Dabbs the Order of Merit.

(Photo: AP)

claim to have misread him. There is no doubt that Nixon wants to keep Europe on a leash. It is impossible to avoid his statement that the "transition to equal partnership is still in the development stage."

The way in which the Opposition in the Federal Republic tried to make political capital out of Nixon's statement was inadvisable. There is no denying that the President regards all manifestations of European independence - no matter what country they come from or where they are aimed - with cautious mistrust.

The Nixon Doctrine is not dead, but it has been questioned by its originator. Since he has in no way committed himself to a new course in his message to the world there is doubt about where American foreign policies are heading and not just in Vietnam.

Jürgen Krauer
(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 27 Feb)

The President spoke a dozen times of Europe's duty to consult with the USA before taking any political initiatives in the East so that no one could possibly

SPD draws demarcation line with Communists

Various party directives in the SPD that have been issued since the resolve of incompatibility and aimed particularly against the left-wing extremist Young Socialists have shown the need to define the stand the party takes clearly.

Chancellor Willy Brandt has gone even further and rejected any suggestions that the Federal Republic should adopt the Yugoslav pattern of well-tampered Communism which is often praised by the left-wing of the party. In so doing he has stopped all speculation about interpretations of the various kinds of Communism among the left-wingers.

The ideological confusions of the SPD leadership this weekend are obviously

aimed at giving a lecture to the comrades in Munich on the question where the Party stands and the watchword is: "Bad Godesberg programme!"

None of the top SPD men from Bonn wants to travel to Munich and put any "pressure from above" on Hans-Joachim Vogel's supposedly strong position. Instead the mayor of Munich is to be given support on paper.

Whether this is sufficient only time will tell. It might nevertheless be possible that this affair in Munich has taught even the radicals the lesson that the extent to which a party machine can be terrorised is limited.

It has at least taught the traditionally lazy centre of the Party that in the end it does not pay to try tactics and compromises on political dogmatists within the ranks of the Party, but that one day the line has to be drawn somewhere.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 February 1971)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Maximum political solidarity is West's surest protection

From Washington via Paris and London to Bonn it is an accepted fact, indeed a cliché, that a continuation of the balance of power between East and West is the indispensable basis of detente in Europe.

When it comes to giving an opinion as to whether the balance of power is a reality and if so, how it can be maintained in future, the whole gamut of varying views and interests comes to light.

The eighth International Military Meeting in Munich was a case in point.

Because of the private nature of this annual conference attended by west European and American politicians and military men, high-ranking civil servants and diplomats, analysts and journalists the varying political viewpoints have always made their presence felt earlier

and more variedly at Munich than in the language of diplomacy of the governments concerned, aimed as it is at stressing points of agreement.

This year, for instance, the tenor of discussion indicated that political and military assessments of the balance of power are not everywhere based on the same political and military criteria.

It was conceded that the present power situation may be accepted as a balance in view of its political and psychological effect on the East, the West and neutral countries in Europe.

Comparison of military statistics, which only a few years ago would have prompted another judgement altogether, have now come to assume less importance.

The West has long ceased to work on the basis of the danger Soviet intentions of launching a military attack might represent. Assessments are now based almost entirely on differing views of Moscow's intention of using its military strength as a means of exploiting the existing state of affairs in Europe in terms of power politics — in the grey zone between increased tension and a peace that has yet to be stabilised.

As opinions differ widely on this point, however, there is no consensus on details of a detente policy the West could embark upon without risking incipient disintegration of the alliance.

One point only is at all clear, interest in maintenance of the balance of power can only be brought to fruition by means of synchronised policies.

Yet since the political aspects of the balance of power are nowadays given absolute priority over an arithmetical comparison of military power the concept of a balance of power is growing increasingly flexible. Its existence can be reduced to the mere assertion of its presence when there are no generally accepted yardsticks.

A number of British and American observers view the progress of Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc in this light.

Although he welcomed this policy Lord Balfour, a Defence Ministry official in Whitehall, promptly voiced his misgivings by commenting that the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw were this country's solution to a German problem and wondering whether Britain had any business pointing out to the Bonn Federal government the risks and dangers involved, risks

of which Bonn itself must be equally aware.

The idea of a relaxation of tension in foreign affairs certainly occupies this country's allies less than it does the ruling coalition in Bonn, certainly in relation to defence efforts. The allies are more reserved about the prospects of detente.

The conservative man from the Pentagon, Under-Secretary Wayne Morse, and conservative Senator Tower both sounded a sceptical note. Morse feels that the necessary prerequisites for the all-European conference the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers have recently again called for will be a long time coming.

His opinion on the Western offer of troop reductions can be read between the lines of his insistence that American approval of any such proposals be dependent on controls designed to ensure that both sides stand by the terms of the agreement, a stipulation that Moscow has so far flatly refused in all comparable cases.

Bonn Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt took the opportunity of dispelling any suspicions that this country might consider the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw as renunciation of the use of force and any future arms control measures a sufficient substitute for the existing balance of strategic power.

He energetically pointed out the dangers that might ensue from US-Soviet agreements for the security of America's allies if tactical nuclear weapons stationed in Europe were to be included in an arms reduction agreement or the two superpowers were to undertake not to be the first to resort to nuclear arms in Europe, which would of course mean that America could no longer threaten nuclear intervention.

This all goes to show the extent to which views vary within the West as to the threat to the existing balance of power posed by the dynamics of the process of detente, a field in which this country is foremost, and a potentially fundamental change in the importance of American nuclear weapons as a guarantee of European security.

Maximum political solidarity remains the surest protection against developments of this kind. Even if the military balance of power were to change for the worse from the West's point of view, either because of a partial withdrawal by America or as a result of strategic agreements between the two world powers, Europe could not provide a full military substitute.

The only alternative to a policy of rapprochement with the Soviet Union would be an increase in the weight pulled by Europe by means of all the countries concerned pooling their political and military potential in one community.

Kurt Becker
(DIE ZEIT, 26 February 1971)

B and C warfare ban considered

megaton warheads has not been forgotten.

The same problem of a lack of controls arises in the case of a ban on bacteriological and chemical weapons, plans for which have been submitted in Geneva by both the Americans and the Russians.

Since bacteriological and chemical weapons can be manufactured in comparatively small laboratories the observance of a ban can only be ensured by means of a comprehensive network of inspection and controls.

A ban without either inspection or controls would involve a certain amount of risk, though in the case of bacteriological weapons the risk would appear to be tolerable.

Plans to launch an attack using biological weapons would compel the aggressor

to take comprehensive precautions for the protection of its own people. These preparations would not go unnoticed by the intelligence services of the other side and the element of surprise would no longer apply.

Epidemics, even when artificially triggered off, are no respecter of political or ideological frontiers either.

The aggressor could, since bacteriological weapons take some time to work, be sure that the other side would retaliate with nuclear weapons.

In view of this state of affairs there is no reason why bacteriological weapons should not be banned without controls — except, of course, that Moscow insists on banning chemical weapons at the same time and also without inspection or control facilities.

This, then, is easier said than done. Chemicals work fast and a surprise attack could wreak havoc on a nuclear power that relied on a ban of this kind.

(DER TAGESPIEGEL, 24 February 1971)

Moscow sound a warning

Developments in Poland have

a warning note for Warsaw. This much was obvious shortly after December unrest in towns on the coast and well before the latest

notched up by striking workers.

Price cuts were proclaimed in Berlin and higher pensions too, price increases on which a decision already been reached were postponed in Budapest there was a thorough

revision of the Polish problem at the central committee.

There are many indications that Party leader Gustav Husak's latest

repercussions of demands made in the situation in Czechoslovakia

has still to be consolidated.

The events in Poland have without effect on the Soviet

either. This is true not only of foreign policy response but the number of developments on the

front.

Mass media in the western republics, the Ukraine, White

Latvia and Lithuania, are particularly insistent in their demands for

supplies of consumer goods and stuffs for the general public.

At the 13 February full session of the Communist Party Central

mittee there was yet another call for increase in consumer goods production.

At the same time Soviet officials are paying special attention to dockers and shipbuilding workers

social Democrats who have long looked for the time being on at the

"softer" line on labour legislation. Socialists with great discomfort.

This discomfort has now become evident through Vogel's decision not to stand again as mayor.

The criticisms made by Vogel in a press conference against Young Socialist activities are exactly the same as those made against their eagerness for extreme reform by non-Social Democrats.

The Young Socialists, who have lost all sense of proportion concerning the practicality of their social reforms planned to change the system, have now had this fact certified by an unquestionable source.

Vogel mercilessly took the Young Socialists to task. Their proposals for free electricity, water and public transport may have had a nightmare effect on a mayor who has to deal with such things.

The fact that Vogel was described by the Young Socialists as a Fascist lackey must have deeply hurt him as a Social Democrat.

But what is more serious is the Young Socialist criticism of "the use of dogmatic ideologies" against the Munich party executive and the accusation that it has allowed the constitutional state to appear in dubious light and shown reluctance to condemn the use of force or the glorification of acts of violence.

Vogel's concern about Young Socialist activity is made fully understandable when he accuses them of saving with tough persistence on the branch of the Brundt-Schell government.

The events in Munich will also have their effect outside of Bavaria. The SPD will have to be more forceful and decisive in future in confronting the activities of the young left-wing.

That is the demand made by Mayor Vogel. It was recently underlined by

It is not only the Mayor of Munich Hans-Jochen Vogel and the Social Democrats who are anxious about their sons and heirs. The Free Democrats and the Christian Democratic Union are also worried about their younger members to whom they will eventually hand over, as are industrial concerns, public authorities, the armed forces and the teaching profession.

But this is not to say that the problems of the Social Democrats in Munich nor the Christian Democrats in Frankfurt should be considered a mere trifle. It is simply essential to bear in mind that for all these contretemps there is an age-old background, namely the conflict of the generations, the fight of young members for the right to think freely, voice their thoughts and put their ideas into action.

The only thing that is new about this is that now the fight is being waged on a battleground where the ideological aim is to create a new kind of democracy.

At the outset it must be recognised that in Europe at least certain modes of action of those who hold positions of power and responsibility that were once normal have become a suicidal luxury, that is to say turning a blind eye towards social injustices, thoughtlessness in rich industrial nations for the plight of underdeveloped countries, indifference towards the damage to the environment caused by the unlimited production of essentials and luxuries and a rigid adherence to the old idea that war is the last resort, which is out of date.

People today are just beginning to realise how fatal these common attitudes are thanks to another revolutionary manifestation, namely the abundance of information about these factors. What the eye does not see the heart cannot grieve for — this old proverb now appears in reverse.

In this new phase of democracy we

POLITICS

Jusos' attacks pressure Munich Mayor to decline another term



Hans-Jochen Vogel, Mayor of Munich

A senior member of the Social Democratic Party has now reacted to the Young Socialists' blind fervour for

the unreasoning in our society with their extra-parliamentary "mobilisation campaign" and extreme political demands.

Mayor Hans-Jochen Vogel of Munich has decided not to contest the elections for mayor of the city to be held in March next year.

One of the most well-known and popular Social Democrat mayors has become tired of Young Socialist attacks against him and has resigned.

Bavaria's Young Socialists may exult that they have succeeded in spreading uneasiness into the highest realms of the Party Establishment. They seem little

bothered by the fact that they have achieved their aim with extremist tactics.

The events in Munich signal an extremely critical phase in the clash within the SPD between the moderates and the

extremists.

The reasons given by Mayor Vogel for his decision represent the view of many Social Democrats who have long looked at the extremist tactics of the Young

Socialists with great discomfort.

This discomfort has now become evident through Vogel's decision not to stand again as mayor.

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conference against Young Socialist activities are exactly the same as those made against their eagerness for extreme reform by non-Social Democrats.

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Hans-Jochen Vogel and the Social Democrats

must all justify ourselves to ourselves and the older generation must face the music of criticism by the young who experience all these shortcomings in the world with greater awareness and blame their elders for them. But the younger generation forgets in its turn much of what has become clear to the older generation, such as the sure knowledge that even today politics is an art that must remain within the realms of the possible.

Special circumstances apply to the SPD. Anyone in the CDU who wants to be extremist joins forces with Franz Josef Strauss or forms a group like the new one in Frankfurt 'Adel und Banken'.

Young Social Democrats with an extremist bent can easily come close to joining the communist camp. But a flirtation with the extreme right, or even an alliance with the NPD would not be taken amiss by the centre voters for the CDU as much as the SPD indulging in a theoretical wooing of young socialists who entertain communistic ideas.

A book could be written about the reasons for these differing senses of values. But only facts count. It is facts that the SPD and the Young Socialists must get to grips with as must Mayor Vogel and Chancellor Brandt.

Spectacular gestures are a doubtful weapon. They arouse suspicions that previously something substantial was lacking. There is a great danger that in retrospect they will be viewed as capitulation.

This is something that cannot be ruled out in Mayor Vogel's case. It is no more possible to draw a demarcation line in the



Hans-Jochen Vogel, Mayor of Munich

(Photo: dpa)

Bundestag deputy Dr Günther Müller, another prominent Social Democrat who has been attacked by the Young Socialists of late when he called upon Willy Brandt as party chairman to take up a clear stance against the forces of the extreme left.

After all the mistakes that have been made up to now, it must be doubted whether the Young Socialists will be brought to their senses.

The Young Socialists' ignorance of political reality and their opportunistic shown by the fact that they are growing more lively and extreme as the date of the elections in the Federal states of Berlin, Schleswig-Holstein and Rhineland Palatinate approaches. The reward for the Young Socialists' blind fervour will soon be evident.

C. M. Laukau
(Lübecker Nachrichten, 19 February 1971)

Palace revolution in Frankfurt CDU

DIE ZEIT

It was a complete surprise. Two hundred or so smart Frankfurt businessmen, young managerial types, lawyers and bankers, along with their wives or girlfriends swung the balance of power in the CDU in Frankfurt.

Before the long-serving CDU officials could say Jack Robinson they had been outvoted by the newcomers. Their aim was to get rid of their chairman, Herr Gerhardt, by the end of March.

The agile new CDUites have flooded into the party in the past few weeks and as yet form rather a social group than a political movement. They all belong to the Establishment of Frankfurt (Industriegewerkschaft, Adel und Banken).

Anyone who is afraid that the young Frankfurt rightwingers could develop into Jukos (young conservatives) along the same lines as the Jusos (young SPDites) need not worry.

They describe their political involvement as a purely localised campaign. Will they get out of puff when it comes to dealing with political minutiae? Work of this kind is a hard slog and by no means means two!

The new guard has had the first damper put on it by the old guard of routine politicians. Herr Dregger, the Chairman of the Hesse state party group of the CDU, told them that they should support the old Chairman by the end of March or the election would be contested.

Now the young political amateurs of Frankfurt are rather nonplussed.

(DIE ZEIT, 26 February 1971)

relationship of the SPD to our society is vaguely similar to the relationship of the Young Socialists to their party. The SPD has not yet realised that time is on their side. Using the formula "No experiments" from which the CDU/CSU is obviously not going to be spared in the near future the 1973 general election can be won. The SPD has a good start and will have to prove itself very clumsy to lose the election race.

At the moment this is just what it is doing. It lacks the sense of security of the dog that has already been top. It also lacks — perhaps fortunately — tameness in the use of the power it holds, the ability to take criticism in its stride and the idea that a constant repetition of tried and tested truisms can make governing very simple.

But the SPD has a concept for the future which looks better from day to day and surpasses that of its competitor. Also it has (still) a strong and lively youth organisation.

Certainly the Jusos get too lively at times. Some of them will possibly not learn quickly enough the differences between Utopia and politics, but the number of these and their pull in the party are not so great as their opponents like to make out.

The main task for the older Social Democrats is to draw this line between the ideological and the feasible for the greater part of the Young Socialists and win them over to a sense of responsibility and cooperation without stifling their youthful élan and productive radicalism. This requires calm and patience and when the dust has settled it will be the yardstick on which Mayor Vogel as well as the SPD as a whole and its Chairman will be measured.

Hans Gerlach
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 28 February 1971)

The Geneva disarmament conference, which has now met for its 495th full session, is to deal with a ban on bacteriological and chemical weapons and the accuracy of recording underground nuclear explosions by seismographical means.

An improvement in these methods could form the basis of a ban on underground tests too. A ban on underground tests has so far failed to materialise because of the Soviet refusal to allow international inspection of facilities in Soviet territory.

As long as there is no definite means of identifying underground nuclear tests by means of seismography and the country concerned refuses to allow on-the-spot inspection of a suspicious earthquake the United States is not prepared to forgo underground tests itself.

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As long as there is no definite means of identifying underground nuclear tests by means of seismography and the country concerned refuses to allow on-the-spot inspection of a suspicious earthquake the United States is not prepared to forgo underground tests itself.

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DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

CDU shop around for a prospective chancellor

Rainer Stadt-Manager

The Christian Democrat Party Congress at Düsseldorf was intended only to thrash out the party programme and not to choose the party's new chancellorship candidate for whom CDU/CSU members and the public have long been waiting.

Despite announcements of this type delegates found that the question of who should be prospective Chancellor loomed large in the background. Candidates for this post were eager to present themselves favourably to the vigilant party members by showing particular courage, skill or discretion. They projected their personal views into a Congress that had only meant to draw up a programme.

But this did not result in a clear alignment of fronts. It is true that candidate Helmut Kohl lost some of his glamour and that Rainer Barzel did not rid party colleagues of their conflicting feelings towards him.

Gerhard Schröder stressed his solidarity with the party as well as showing colleagues his statesman-like balance. And Kurt Georg Kiesinger did not grumble about the past but allowed a spirited briskness to shine through. But the prospective candidates showed little colour in discussions on the party programme.

No one committed political suicide in Düsseldorf and neither was the party congress marked by the emergence of a secret favourite whose nomination at the forthcoming Hamburg Party Congress would be guaranteed as long as he did not make any mistakes between now and then.

Helmut Kohl, the Prime Minister of the Federal state of Rhineland-Palatinate, left the Congress with a different image to the one he arrived with. He had behaved ambiguously in the question of worker participation in decision-making and carelessly spoilt what could have been his Congress.

Though battered, Kohl only served temporarily as an example of how rough the political game was and how the mighty are fallen.

Kohl soon picked himself up. If he manages to win back the disappointed progressives within the CDU and gains a

stirring success in the forthcoming elections in the Rhineland-Palatinate, he will be able to make a fresh attempt.

For electioneering reasons it might not be a bad idea to have Helmut Kohl as party chairman alongside Gerhard Schröder as prospective Chancellor. This would appeal to various sections of the population and the party would be seen to be marching into the future.

Dismissing his appearance in Düsseldorf as an isolated fault, Kohl has the handicap of being based in Mainz far away from nation-wide decision-making. He has not been able to show enough character in the field of foreign policy to be a prospective Chancellor but he would certainly be a good party chairman.

Rainer Barzel has the support of the Bundestag parliamentary party and Franz Josef Strauss. He also has experience in Bonn. This still makes him favourite for the job of prospective Chancellor.

But many Christian Democrats do not like the idea of having to send him on an electioneering tour through the Federal Republic as their number one attraction.

Gerhard Schröder is on the way up again. He lost the presidential election in Berlin to Gustav Heinemann with dignity and so led large sections of the population to think of him as a gentleman and a statesman.

But Schröder has a certain air of coolness about him and will find it hard to recommend himself to the party as one of its leading politicians. The secret tip of a Schröder-Strauss axis is probably no more than a drivel invention.

The CDU no longer has a Konrad Adenauer to command the State and the party at the same time. Neither Erhard nor Kiesinger is a Chancellor "who counts". Many people cannot see anyone remotely comparable within the party.

The party is no longer concerned today with finding the best man, presenting him to the voters and winning with him or losing with flags flying.

Instead it is looking for an alternative solution. The one person who could fulfil the burning longing for a strong man is Franz Josef Strauss and there are a number of reasons why he is not available.

Because of these reasons many people find that a combination of Rainer Barzel as prospective Chancellor and Kurt Georg

Kiesinger as a vote-catching party chairman would be acceptable.

It would certainly have the decisive support of Strauss but it would mean that Kiesinger would have to sacrifice his passionate interest in foreign affairs to his function as a vote-catcher.

After an election victory, with his colleagues' thanks still ringing in his ears, Kiesinger would have to surrender the party leadership to Chancellor Barzel. It is very doubtful whether the ambitious ex-Chancellor would be capable of such a step.

Kiesinger's old assurance that Kohl was his favourite need not stand in the way of a pro-Barzel movement. He could always claim that the situation has changed. The fact that many people in the party would throw up their hands with despair at such a solution is another problem.

Previously Christian Democrats have always chosen their candidates for the Chancellorship with one eye on the voters. They cannot see any of those candidates named or Heinz Köppler, Gerhard Stoltenberg or even the smart Alfred Dreger proving a great attraction. These last three are treated only as reserve choices in the currently limitless speculations.

The very idea that splitting up functions at the top of the party could achieve the vote-catching effect of one great charismatic personality reveals the party's widespread dilemma.

Barzel has long stopped ruling out the separation of party chairmanship and candidature for the post of Chancellor. Only the Junge Union, the party's youth organisation, still warns against such a step.

Proposals to distribute power and responsibility onto four pairs of shoulders do not make the secret and not so secret struggle to get into the vestibules of power any the more impressive.

A prospective Chancellor who has to share power and responsibility must always be thought of alongside the party chairman, who will be in a state of resignation.

The man who (perhaps) furms the government gains the greater prestige. If his colleagues who is to lead the party is also ambitious and dynamic there are bound to be continual instances of friction. This solution would automatically mean that both men would lose a certain degree of their authority.

The CDU/CSU can justifiably claim to have a large number of suitable men if they are once again called upon to govern the Federal Republic. But it is certainly not in the interests of the CDU/CSU if the people who are to vote for them cannot see the wood for the trees.

Lothar Labusch

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 13 February 1971)

Government publishes first Health Report

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

Preventive medicine is the most important factor of a modern policy as recently outlined by the government in its first Health Report. Important factors include health education, economic security for a healthy environment and reform of drug laws.

The 200-page long survey was issued by Health Minister Käthe Strödel reports on the present state of the service, explains important measures, outlines future developments.

The survey states that at least 10 per cent of all cancer cases will be caused by the year 2000. But unknown factors will appear before the cause of cancer is discovered and it is completely stopped, perhaps by biological measures.

Another future development will rise in life expectancy to 85 during the next twenty years. At present life expectancy for males is 68 years and for females 74 years.

The report adds that old age is delayed in future and the ageing will take its course in a period of a few years.

The government also forecasts there will be an immunisation of the common cold and influenza in the next thirty years. Contraception will be an alternative. The Pill used at present, the monthly will be introduced and there will be a male Pill.

More and more group practices are enervating with regional medical centres. Doctors will be able to use automated laboratories. Giant data banks will store the medical history of members of the population.

The survey states that there will be a doctor for every 651 inhabitants at the beginning of 1970 and one doctor every 1,960 inhabitants.

The doctor shortage will increase because of the population's higher life expectancy, the speedier retirement of practising doctors and the tendency to specialise.

As far as the hospital situation concerned, the report states that the Federal Republic is one of the best with the best medical service. More planned to finance hospitals should be a more efficient service.

The government stated as a principle that it supported the planned operation of the health service. Cooperation between the State and independent bodies was the method most fitted to society.

The government report clearly shows change in the main diseases of our country. During the course of the century diseases of civilisation such as vascular and circulatory complaints, malignant tumours have grown common, taking up the position occupied by infectious diseases.

Statistics show that at present a person in two dies of heart, vascular or circulatory complaints and one in five of cancer.

A large section of the report is devoted to smoking. The danger of death from lung cancer is, the report states, ten times more likely in smokers than non-smokers. Fifteen to thirty times as high in the smokers.

Continued on page 5

Russian embassy building problems increase

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

While the Federal Republic is heading for Lenin Hill, the Russians are drawn towards the Heiliger Berg or Holy Mountain. Plans are going ahead for the Federal Republic's embassy on the banks of the Moskau and the new Russian Embassy on the Rhine.

Despite Ostpolitik, both sides are encountering difficulties with municipal authorities. The Federal Republic's diplomats have received an offer from the city of Bonn for property in the south of the city near the Chinese, Rumanian and Hungarian embassies.

But size may prove a stumbling block here. 200,000 square feet is not enough for the staff. The Russians in Rolandseck must on the other hand start negotiating from scratch.

The champagne has already flowed to celebrate plans by Russian architects for a mini-Kremlin in Bad Godesberg's Metzenal high up between the Bismarck Tower and the "Aloisius College". A large block of flats for embassy staff is already being built nearby.

Even the charm of the departing ambassador, Semyon Tsarspin, could not sway Bonn's local authorities. The new head of the Russian enclave, Valentin Michailovich Falin, who is expected to arrive at the end of this month, will have to put up with the old building in Rolandseck for quite some time.

Bonn's planning committee has given its decision on Russian plans: we agree with the building plans in principle but not in practice. A.J. Bogomolov is reluctant to accept this, but the champagne flowed too soon.

The tug-of-war can continue. After years of discussions between the city, the Federal state, the central government and the Russian representatives the building plans have once again been rejected.

A stop has been put to an ambassador Tsarspin's favourite project, a large site in the middle of the sternly guarded conservation area near Bonn, well away from the damp climate of the town and occasional demonstrations.

Continued from page 4

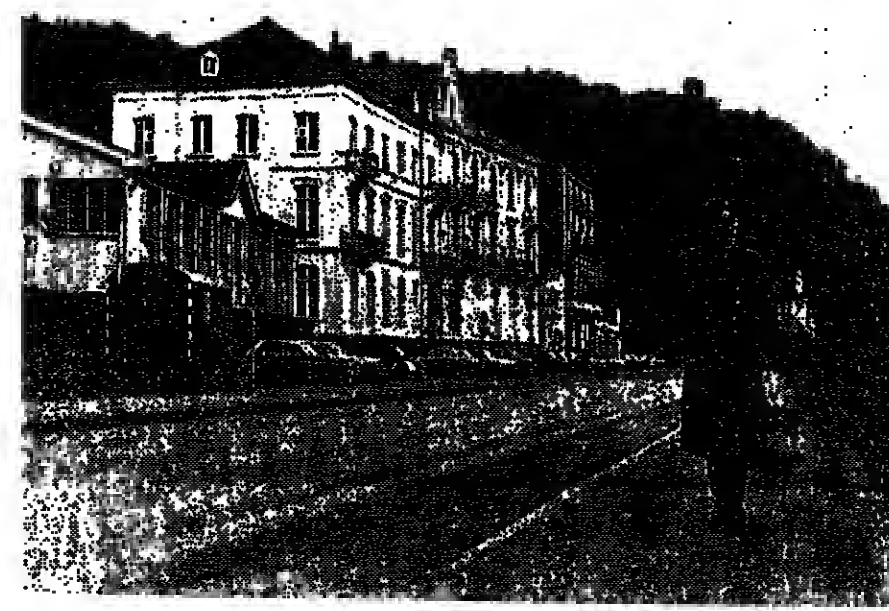
plans, but it does have an absolute majority in the provincial assembly for an amendment of the legal basis of Bayerischer Rundfunk.

Although the major political parties in Bavaria maintain that they are developing into popular parties they nevertheless do not represent all relevant forces in society. For these do not simply mean political parties but also groups with a philosophical or artistic aim as well as other institutions in society such as universities and communes.

The pattern of broadcasting developed in the south of this country must be controlled by the general public without bowing to the whims and fancies of any particular interest group.

Bavaria has got closer to this ideal pattern, than, for example, North Rhine-Westphalia, where the post of *Intendant* (director of broadcasting) became a field day for politicians at the last election in January.

Quickborn team draws up plans for new Bundeshaus



The Soviet embassy in Bonn

(Photo: J.H. Darchinger)

Anyone interested in following the cell of the Quickborn team can at present go to the Bundeshaus and help to build a new Bundesstag. But there is no need for concern — visitors to the exhibition in question are not being asked to pick up a trowel and start work.

Instead, the public is invited to supply its own ideas about how a new Bundesstag should be built and run.

This Quickborn team consists of industrialist Wolfgang Schnalle, sociologist Dr Eberhard Blenkner and lawyer Norman Paech. Eight months ago these men were commissioned by the Bundestag to draw up plans for a new parliament building taking future developments into account.

The Quickborn team is part of an overall group planning a new parliament complex. Their exhibition shows the preliminary results of their survey. Alternative proposals for the new Bundesstag are also provided.

People acquainted with the restrictions on space in the present Bundestag will agree that it is necessary to plan and build a new Bundeshaus that will be able to fulfil its functions for some time to come.

The new building to house members of the Bundestag has indeed led to some improvement but this is not a final solution.

Some members of the Bundestag must still remember with horror the time not so long ago when they had to sit cheek by jowl with their colleagues, receive visitors there, dictate letters, drink coffee and ponder over problems that still had to be solved.

Work on building the new Bundeshaus will probably start in 1974. If everything goes well, every member of the Bundestag should have adequate working space at its disposal in 1978 — this is one of the points shown in the exhibition.

Those visitors who want to and who have some idea about the work of the Bundestag can play the part of the architect with the help of building blocks placed on a table in the exhibition. They can even take their plans home with them, photographically recorded if they desire.

The figures mentioned by the planners give some impression of the space required by the Bundestag in the next few years. 1,320,000 square feet in all are needed. This is about as much as is found in four of the "Langer Eugen" type skyscrapers housing members of the Bundestag.

Planners must pay special attention to the rapid rise in the number of people who will be working in the Bundestag in the future.

By 1984 it is reckoned that there will be a total of 4,000 deputies, scientific assistants, civil servants, secretaries and other staff working in the Bundestag. The present number is 2,500.

The Bundestag must be built with future needs in mind and must not be just an appendix of the former Education Academy where parliament now has its seat.

The planners' work deals with three aspects — a new plenary hall, a building for members and a library together with archives.

The main problem is to coordinate the various functions. The important thing is to centralise as much as is possible. Important features such as libraries and computer stores must be planned in such a way that everybody involved in parliamentary work will be able to use them under favourable conditions.

(Das Parlament, 20 February 1971)

Russian press spokesman Bogomolov continues to assure people that the whole business is only about a "little house". He remains silent when asked whether the Russians plan to look for other sites. The Bonn authorities have promised their help for this.

At the same time they tell the Russian applicants quite plainly that, because of the Federal Republic's building laws and reasons of planning and conservation, permission for a new embassy building could not be granted for years, even if changes were to be made to the plans.

"If the present site is to be retained," the planning committee confirmed, "further consultations by the authorities depend on a plan that at least takes into consideration the Cologne ruling."

The Foreign Office is "hoping" against hope that the city council will review the planning committee's decision. It has already spoken with the city authorities about "the interest of the central government in a ruling sympathetic to the Russians' wishes", to quote the on-occasionally colourless and ambiguous Foreign Office jargon.

The only certain thing at present is that it will be a long time before the Russians build on Holy Mountain as Rhinelanders call the proposed site.

Bonn in the meantime is casting concerned glances towards Moscow to see whether the Soviet Union in its turn is to impose conditions on the site on Lenin Hill.

Gunter Hofmann

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 19 February 1971)

because they would establish the Christian Social Union as the overlords of broadcasting his arguments miss the point slightly since a broadcasting service dominated by the Social Democrats, as is the case elsewhere, would be just as bad.

The decisive point is that political parties alone — whatever their majority may be — should not become controlling forces on broadcasting advisory committees.

Cultural establishments must also have a voice as must educational authorities. Radio and TV must be educational as well as political establishments.

Political parties must not be shut out of the mass media but must have a voice proportional to their significance. Political parties, Basic Law says, take part in formation of opinion. This does not mean that they have a monopoly either in society nor in the broadcasting service.

Heiko Flottau

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 February 1971)

If the plans afoot in Bavaria are put into practice the general public will only be represented through the parties on the broadcasting advisory council as is already to a great extent the case with NDR and WDR (the north and west German broadcasting services). Pluralism of opinions would be restricted, since there would be no corrective from other groups in society.

Of the 42 members of the broadcasting advisory council of Bayerischer Rundfunk nine are party representatives. All other members apart from one representative of the state government are independent of political parties and are representatives of individual interest groups. If the CSU has its way this independence would be limited. The representatives of interest groups would be able to do nothing more than make suggestions while final decisions would be made in the provincial assembly.

When SPD provincial assembly member Peter Glotz criticises the CSU plans

Who has ultimate control over this country's radio stations?

parliamentary party since last autumn must be seen in this context.

Business ventures and political schemes have so far foundered on technical problems. There are no frequencies available on which new TV channels could operate.

A number of CSU members of the Bavarian provincial assembly have been trying to get a firmer party political grip on broadcasting in Bavaria. They want to amend state legislation on broadcasting so that it approximates more to the legislation affecting Norddeutscher Rundfunk and Westdeutscher Rundfunk.

In North Rhine-Westphalia as well as Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony and Hamburg all members of the advisory board on broadcasting are elected by the provincial assemblies. That is to say the balance of power in the state government

is reflected accurately by the radio and television advisory panel.

In Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg, however, representatives of other social groups (trade unions, churches, communes, journalists' associations, universities, writers and musicians) have their representatives on the broadcasting advisory council.

In these cases the advisory council does not reflect the majority in the state parliament, but all "socially relevant groups" are represented. The political parties have only one voice in a large choir.

It seems to the CSU to be a favourable time to alter the state of affairs. It has no frequency available for its broadcasting

Continued on page 5

Plans are afoot in this country to introduce commercial television which would be financed entirely by the advertisements, it carries, and not only those who hope to make commercial gains out of the venture are keen on the idea.

Several politicians have come out in favour of independent television since they would like to have influence on a private broadcasting system.

Such ideas had their origins in the Saar and later received some attention in Bavaria. There has been for some time some antagonism to the Bavarian member of the ARD network "Bayerischer Rundfunk".

The CSU state party group lodged a question in Bonn about a year ago whether the Bavarian television company should remain in the ARD group.

In addition the draft bill to amend the Bayerischer Rundfunk legislation and introduce a commercial channel that has been doing the rounds in the CSU

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Two-day discussion in Bonn deals with the meaning of the museum today

Rainer Sindrige

The Rheinisches Landesmuseum and the art department of Bonn University recently invited artists, students, journalists and museum directors to Bonn for a two-day public discussion on "Museum Planning in the Present Age".

The artists cautiously stayed away from the meeting apart from the controversial H.P. Alvermann who entered the arena with powerful words on behalf of his colleagues.

Important museum directors and cultural officials of our chief museum towns preferred to send their deputy or deputy's deputy.

The discussions were revealing. The museum officials presented a poor testimony of their self-awareness. They spread nineteenth century notions and were sparing in their ideas for a museum fitted to the present and future.

On the afternoon of the second day of the event a rumour made the rounds: "The museum people are leaving." Everybody knew why. The closed phalanx of students had led to their capitulation.

The students had after all done good preliminary work and drawn up two working papers coinciding with the views of the author of *The Museum of the Future*, a book published by the DuMont Verlag of Cologne. The working papers contained serious guidelines for a museum of the present and future.

To illustrate their theories they had staged an exhibition in the Landesmuseum

in Bonn entitled "Aspects of a Picture. Wilhelm von Schadow: Pietas and Vanitas". The exhibition underlines their ideas of an educationally-biased museum.

The educational function of the museum was one of the topics dominating the discussion. This was the main aim of both the students and the museum representatives. The difference was in the method.

P. F. Althaus of Basla Art Gallery stated that a museum should be a centre of identification effects caused by time, a place to preserve a complex collection and a monument of items that are subject to a particular age.

He considered the problem from the standpoint of museum directors, the artist, the visitor and the general public (especially that section of the population not interested in museums).

He then demanded an "open museum" that was free of ideology and, like the community, contained everything humanly possible and acted as a mirror image of society.

Directives are ruled out in his "open museum". "Ideologies should be consciously pursued and called into question by providing alternatives."

Althaus met with fierce opposition from the students who considered his scheme to be too reminiscent of the old "blood and soil" mysticism. They also regretted that no mention had been made of the museum's function in changing society.

Representatives of Essen's Folkwang Museum did not allow their idea to stray too much in the realms of speculation and pipe-dreams but dealt with museum practice.

For some time now they have been trying to find methods that will overcome

the museum's lack of powers to communicate and find more response among the public.

The Essen museum organises exhibitions in the suburbs with twentieth century prints. Their senior personnel who have an expert knowledge of the subject also try to bring art to those sections of the population who are hostile to these artistic events.

Together with Bochum University's sociological department, they are investigating methods to make museum work more effective.

Dr Borger of Bonn's Landesmuseum submitted a scheme for specialist museums in the Rhineland. He is responsible for giving advice to provincial "one man concerns" (the former local history museums) and is currently occupied in changing these into specialised museums.

Specialist museums are to be set up on the left bank of the Lower Rhine in Greifeth (peasant culture), Krickenbeck (conservation) and Brüggem (museum of art). Dr Borger hoped that his scheme will attract people who did not previously go to museums.

Dr Cladders of Mönchengladbach outlined his ideas for a new museum in his home town. He could have saved his breath. By this time it was adequately realised that the museum had educational functions and his antiquated idea of splitting the museums into small sections completely reduced the value of this outline.

A woman delegate, Dr Weiss, explained plans for the proposed Wallraf Richartz Museum in Cologne and her report showed how controversial these were.

Whenever members of the audience

objected that the new building was too much like a museum she always say that she too had signed plans but she was not the only responsible.

At any rate it became plain that plans for the Cologne museum only secondary consideration to the problem of putting art across to the public.

But this was the most important for those students who were present. They demanded that new museum buildings should first be ignored and there should be critical reflection of concept of culture, history and art, opposing views clashed head on.

The museum directors regretted the pedantic level of the event. And students supported H.P. Alvermann and solo, as a wall of sound, and a he announced: "If museum people only think about their idea of culture, there would discover how superfluous year to replace the traditional concept of the concert."

Those were harsh words. And the final stages of the discussion were devoted to the students' working symphony, a concerto with a famous the museum directors did indeed like soloist, pause for refreshments, Classical has previously been rumoured.

On the final evening every two hours in a darkened concert remaining mat to declare their solid hall where the audience sits in dark suits. People objecting to certain aspects of with perhaps a monthly season ticket and paper, like Dr Leppich, the had the occasional guest conductor visits the Cologne's art gallery, were no by concert hall?

Who ever said that this should be the format for a concert and that no other is possible? It is a matter of convention. In the late eighteenth century the buzz went around that townspeople in the major cities wanted to be able to join in enjoying music.

So they formed societies which, more and more, proved to be rivals to the concert musical evenings. Leipzig had its Gewandhaus-Gesellschaft and Frankfurt the Museum-Gesellschaft.

"Museum" was a very telling phrase because the tendency was to play composers other than contemporaries. The social aspect of these societies was in the beginning stronger than the musical interest in them.

Even at the famous *Grassens Konzert* in Leipzig there had to be a steward posted to shut the audience up if they started jabbering too loudly!

People came, sat round in their little cliques and swapped gossip. The only time they listened to the music was when something surprising happened - Haydn managed to draw attention to one of his symphonies at least with a surprise!

And so it was possible to put on endless programmes beginning at six. In the case of Mozart there were two and a half symphonies, a piano concerto, four songs and small solo pieces.

Now there is to be a return to the situation of one hundred years ago. The cliques and swapped gossip. The only time they listened to the music was when something surprising happened - Haydn managed to draw attention to one of his symphonies at least with a surprise!

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MUSIC

Is the usual concert on the way out?

Will the concert of the future be one hundred minutes of instrumental and electronic music on various spatial and musical levels, separated yet coordinated, static yet moving, in an assemblage of sound, as a wall of sound, and a he announced: "If museum people only think about their idea of culture, there would discover how superfluous year to replace the traditional concept of the concert."

Is this the beginning of the end of the final stages of the discussion? Haydn devoted to the students' working symphony, a concerto with a famous the museum directors did indeed like soloist, pause for refreshments, Classical has previously been rumoured.

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Musicians with head phones waiting for the conductor's cue

(Photo: Hubertus Malt)

main items on the programme will be contemporary music as was the case in those days.

The audience will be allowed to wander through a hall, through a house, along gangways and listen to whatever pieces take the fancy.

This system was tried out in Hamburg's magnificent Stratosper as it was at the Berlin Academy of Arts. Stockhausen provided the initial impulse with his *Musik für ein Haus* at a villa in Darmstadt. At the Cologne Music Academy the various performers set themselves up in the paternoster and played their individual parts of harmonised to a certain extent with their colleagues!

Aesthetically it can be augmented with visual ones. This was tried out by Josef Anton Riedl in Munich who broadcast his *Schallergeschoss* (Noise avants) from the Town Hall in the Market Place.

The Berlin ensemble *Gruppe Neue Musik* organised a kind of six-day race of music at several places in several halls. Bonn's highly respected Beethovenhalle was made available for a simultaneous performance of Stockhausen works in different rooms through which the audience could wander at liberty and where no one would mind if a member of the audience lay down on the floor and meditated, or smoked, or talked!

This new form of concert at least provides an alternative to the traditional nverture/concerto/symphony line-up. Whether it will lead to a better understanding of music or not is not important today. For the pioneers the most important thing is that now the audience member no longer feels he is tied to his seat and cannot drink, smoke or talk during the performance.

Traditional musicians are naturally sceptical. The more ambitious a work is the more attention it demands. The listener must concentrate.

Probably a good record player will take the place of the live concert for the traditional concertgoer. But possibly lovers of the old style of music will also be able to throw off some of the old conventions.

A few conductors, though not the big names, have seen their opportunity or rather their duty and are presenting new musical forms in the old framework.

At any rate it is time the old style of concert was given a thorough overhaul. If this leads to a flexible form for traditional music, for the museum-concert, if the proportion of contemporary music is increased, if the museum-concert is supplemented with a number of "open concerts" or "music while you walk" then the music world will have embarked on a new era.

Gustav König in Essen and Günter Wand in Cologne have been playing a greater proportion of contemporary music for some years in their concerts and now Hans Gierster from Nuremberg has joined them with similar success.

Wolf-Eberhard von Lewinski (CHRIST UND WELT, 12 February 1971)

It is quite a spectral sight, with orchestral musicians suddenly playing in earnest and soundings as if they are just tuning up. They take the cue for the sounds they make from the general "mood" or let themselves be conducted by the conductor, who is generally speaking also the composer. There is no score in the conventional sense, no music, just notes by word of mouth.

This procedure was first tried out as a concert in Hanover by Kupkovic. It was a success. People listened enthusiastically. For once it was possible to talk with one's neighbour during a concert. How!

The childish desire for play is appealed composers have to thank for the fact that

Authors and their critics

Arguments about literary criticism go back almost as far as the origins of literature itself. A survey conducted by Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) among the writers affected in this country brought some interesting results.

The questions were aimed at finding out whether authors actually read the criticisms of their own books and whether they use them as guidelines for future works. They were also asked what their most damning criticisms of the critics were and whether they believed that write-ups on a book - favourable or otherwise - had any influence on whether the public bought it or not.

Several authors from the Federal Republic took part in the survey. Their opinions covered a broad spectrum. They attacked from the well-known objections to the "major critics" and criticisms made by unqualified reviewers or those who were likely to be led by fashionable currents to the suggestion that literature criticism should be "institutionalised".

Horst Benek, an author from Munich, said: "A work is just - a critique of it is unjust." Franz Mon's view was: "It does not matter what the critics say, everyone makes a fool of himself in his own chosen way".

The survey showed quite clearly that in the view of writers the state of literary criticism today is far from being on a firm footing.

Controversial novelist Gerhard Zwerenz based his anti feelings above all on the dogmatic self-assurance of critics, but at the same time pleaded the cause of those critics who are underpaid and have to earn their living by criticising right, left and centre!

On the other hand Zwerenz felt that book criticisms published in provincial newspapers are in certain circumstances eminently important.

Authors appear to be fairly unanimous that critics should not so much criticise as attempt to bring home to the potential reader what the author has intended as well as enlightening him on the latest literary trends.

Hans Jürgen Fröhlich stated that a passive review of a book could not as a kind of sneaky advertising, while a critic who tore a book to pieces may well cut down its market potential.

Gabriele Wohmann accused many critics of having insufficient expert knowledge, and being superficial while putting on knowall airs. She seems to be in agreement with most of her colleagues, who view literature criticism in its present form in this way.

The Büchner Prize winner Hans Erich Nossack spoke for many in his profession when he said that reviewers should not show off their knowledge so much, but should concentrate on bringing a book to life for the potential reader.

Paul Schallück complained of the knowall attitude of many critics and spoke out against those reviewers who set out to defame writers. Scarcely any of those interviewed was prepared to learn for the future from what his critics said, or use this material directly.

But Hans Bender did admit that he had occasionally changed passages as a result of what a reviewer had said.

The opinion of a dozen of contemporary German literature, himself a critic, Hermann Kesten, is of interest. He feels that magazines and newspapers in this country do not devote enough space to criticism, less in fact than in many other countries.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 February 1971)

Albrecht Dürer works return to Nuremberg for anniversary

Visitors will be able to see 32 of the seventy existing paintings, 170 sketches and 300 of Dürer's original graphic works.

Gigantic efforts were needed to bring this all-round Dürer collection to Nuremberg as the city itself possesses only two portraits of Kaisers and it is difficult to discover anyone wishing to lend a Dürer.

But in the end museums and private collectors from thirteen countries said that they were willing to send their treasures to Nuremberg. The works on loan are insured for 600 million Marks. The premium cost 1.6 million Marks.

Nuremberg wants to celebrate Dürer in contemporary fashion. The organisers also both to look backwards to the past and forward to the future.

This ambitious project demands a monster programme. The exhibitions planned alone deal with subjects like "Dürer's Landscapes Today", "Ars Viva 71", "International Graphics from 1945 to 1970", "Painting and Drawing in the Dürer Era" and finally the 1971 Nuremberg Biennale.

The Biennale is based on a quote by Dürer "I do not know what beauty is" and will present works of art theory from the age of Dürer to the present day.

During the Dürer anniversary year Nuremberg is to play host to the greatest orchestras of the world performing for the first time works the city has commissioned.

There will be festival productions at the theatre and experts will give a series of lectures on art. Nuremberg is now busy with its spring-cleaning. The splendour of the Albrecht Dürer house and the town's museum is to be restored. The whole of Nuremberg is getting ready for the anniversary.

All these preparations prompt the question of why Nuremberg is celebrating its Dürer in such a frazzled burst of activity. Is it megalomania or just the desire for a festival?

Neither is the case. Corlo Schmid provided the answer at the official opening on 5 December, the 500th anniversary of Dürer's companion Willibald Birckheimer.

Carlo Schmid stated that Dürer shared the fate of his home town in which "not only the splendour but also the nadir of our people had taken shape". "The German city of Nuremberg" had not only been a splendid Reich town. It had also been the town where the Nazi Party Congresses had been held, Schmid said.

This is the decisive point. Nuremberg still suffers from its recent past and wishes to improve its image with Dürer's aid.

Urschlechter says, "An important function of the Dürer year is to make Nuremberg appear as the city it is - a city rich in culture, full of Western history and part of Europe in the best sense of the term."

Frankfurt Theatre Week moves to Kassel in 1972

Experimenta, the Frankfurt theatre week organised for some years by the Akademie der darstellenden Künste, will be incorporated into Kasseler Dokumenta 1 for the first time in 1972.

Exhibit all three of the artist's. Frankfurt Theatre Week and also a member of the 1972 Dokumenta Council, he is that these "experiments with the Experimenta" will be on a single visit to Kassel and are not a permanent interest.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 2 February 1971)

For the anniversary exhibition is held in the Germanisches Nationalmuseum from 21 May to 1 August. Have been lent by Queen Elizabeth II, the Louvre and the Prado among others.

Dr Peter Strieder, director of the museum, says that the Prado's decision to lend the Dürer self-portrait of 1493 made it possible for the first time to exhibit all three of the artist's portraits together.

The other two work are the portrait of Dürer as a youth in 1491 borrowed from the Louvre and a self-portrait dating from 1500 lent by the Bavarian State Picture Collections.

The Prado has also promised to lend the portrait of an unknown man from 1524, a work considered to be one of the best portraits of Dürer's period.

Queen Elizabeth II has loaned drawings, including the famous study of a greyhound used for his engraving *Katzen und der Teufel*.

The Fitzwilliam Museum of Cambridge is lending St Jerome in the Wilderness, a work that was only discovered a few years ago and is little known in original.

The National Library of Paris, the Ashmolean Museum of Oxford, the Kupferstichkabinett, Vienna's Albert and the Boyana Museum of Sofia are lending Nuremberg landscape with colours and works from Dürer's journey to Venice in 1494 and 1495.

Also on show are works by Dürer, Nuremberg teacher Michael Wolgemut and engravings by Martin Schongauer and Jacopo de' Barbari.

Karl Sponholz (Lübecker Nachrichten, 14 February 1971)

■ EDUCATION

Seven- to ten-year-olds describe their wedding day

Uta Blach, the writer of this article, is an art teacher. She asked pupils of various classes to describe one of the best days in their life in both words and picture. These are some of the results.

The smaller pupils paint their archetypal wedding dreams in the most splendid of colours — the bridal gown and veil are embellished in silver and gold.

The fairy-tale bridegroom contently swings a banner or decorates his top hat with feathers and flowers. Mighty crowns weigh on the merry heads of happily laughing brides and flower gardens of Semiramis bloom.

Merriment, flowers, pomp and a good meal are the most important aspects of a wedding day. The wedding breakfast has a central position in the innocent children's descriptions.

It sometimes seems more important to the bridegroom than to the bride. The girls first describe themselves and only then do they turn to the cake:

Mandy (7): "I'm marrying Renee. I've got a red crown on. I've got a pretty bunch of flowers. I've got yellow gloves on. I dance with Renee. I marry in church. He's got a top hat on. I eat wedding cake. People throw flowers."

It is only the demure young ladies who have precise notions of their future husbands. Most of the boys say that their bride should be "very pretty and sweet."

The boys and girls know who they are going to marry and say this without inhibition. It is usually children from the

same class or singer Heintje, whose picture is carried by the girls hanging on a pink ribbon and near to the heart as "Heintje sings so nice."

Andreas (7): "I'm going to marry Heintje. There'll be cabbij for dinner."

The pupils are still not sure what could be so important about a wedding to adults apart from the "vale, pork shop, rose in her hair and a trip to Spene."

Harald (7): "My wife is nice but I don't like kissing, but I do love her."

Whatever the significance of marriage, the children all want children of their own, even triplets. "I Petra marry in white. I marry Andreas. I have children."

Most of the young children are planning a pleasant honeymoon.

Torsten (7): "I'd like to marry Petra. I go to school with her every day. I'll go with her to Africa."

Meike is more modest: "I wear a white dress with leather shoes and my husband wears a black suit and a blue red tie and shoes. We go on a trip the next day."

"I dans the holde day," Heike wrote happily. Plans for the future are as happy in the paintings as they are in the stories.

Things are not all that different with the nine-year-olds. Girls want to look like a queen and some of them even want a prince as husband.

Gerlinde (9): "But if I don't become a princess that does not matter."

But husbands must be handsome at least. Like spott fairy-tale princesses the girls know what their husbands must not



A child's view of a wedding



look like: "My husband shouldn't have a crooked nose. He shouldn't be too fat or too thin." Petra wants her husband to carry her over the threshold: "I put my arms round his neck and give him a kiss."

Patrick hates sloppiness. "Vera is my bride. She's not too bad. When we are married at the church, our parents are not to cry. At the wedding breakfast we'll eat a duck and afterwards I'll kiss my bride."

These fairy-tale dreams of the future become closer to reality where the ten-year-old boys are concerned. Women must be "strong and do a lot of work."

Detlef is as objective about women as he is about other future plans — "perhaps I'll buy myself a horse later on" — and comes to the conclusion that having a woman around is quite practical. But not all boys of that age are as unromantic as the pragmatic Detlef.

His classmate Marko for example wrote enchantingly about his love for a girl in the same class: "I love Bettine. She looks pretty and is well-dressed and has golden blonde hair and always wears a leather skirt. When I marry Bettine I'll buy a Ford Taurus I've saved a lot of money."

"And when we drive to church I'll decorate the car with flowers. When we leave the church we'll go and eat and afterwards we'll celebrate the wedding. Then I'll carry my bride to bed. Next day I'll make the food and bring it to her in bed."

Up to the age of ten children are refreshingly frank and are willing to outline their future in both words and pictures.

Eleven-year-olds giggle a little when asked to imagine their wedding. The questioner is infringing on a taboo zone, the conventional educational principles have perhaps spread artificially.

Before boys and girls of this age write down their ideas, they spend some time chewing madly at their pencil. They concentrate on the menu that ranges from roast pork, chicken, and potato dumplings to veal.

Plans for the honeymoon are ambitious. The young couples intend to travel to Hawaii, the Black Sea, the Bahamas or halfway round the world.

The boys above all are looking for a good companion for Robinson Crusoe style adventures. Qualities of friendship are most important. Boys and girls want their partners to be happy, helpful, friendly and understanding.

"But he must also have a little feeling for women," says Sybille. Fearful husbands-to-be state that they would like their future wives to be modest and not always after their money.

Some sons may have overheard their fathers talking about questions of wardrobe: "She must not buy one dress after another," wrote ten-year-old Wolfgang.

There should be a "smashing" party the night before the wedding. Bernd already

knows what he is going to call his wife: "I shall go on a long journey to Hamburg to Australia. That will last months and then I shall only be 'week's stay in Hamburg. How will it time for a wife?"

Thomas is a joker, makes fun of questions and escapes into the world of humour: "I don't want to marry until 28 and then only if I have to. I was married in secret so that people will notice if I have made the wrong choice."

"I want two children. Of course, wife must earn enough money. Then I'll buy myself a sports car from her first month's salary. When I'm thirty I'll be rich and get a divorce."

None of the girls were against marriage. Their descriptions are concentrated on horses and coaches, a honeymoon in Venice and having children. Their marriage should be faithful, constant, with a hint of romance.

At the age of fifteen when dreams of the future are almost reality the notions of the boys and girls are little different from those of the fourteen-year-olds. Their favourite subjects of the future brides are spring, lily bouquets, love and contentment.

They also have a very realistic and practical attitude towards the everyday life following the wedding. And they want a long white wedding dress with long delicate white veil despite the designers who want to dress brides black.

The boys state that they risk running a certain degree of freedom. But of them knows or finds a better alternative to a relationship based on love. The only condition is that their partners should be pretty and efficient.

It is described innumerable times: fairy-tales. The youngest children innocently look at it as an adult girl. Older children consider it critically. The ancient yearning for the happy couple is expressed even today in the dream of a splendid wedding that would have pleased our grandmothers.

(DEUTSCHES ALLEMANNO SONNTAGSBLATT, 14 February 1971)

SCIENCE

Evidence provided of bridge between Europe and America two million years ago

Geologists are probably unanimous in their belief that the North American Eurasian land masses split millions of years ago during the course of worldwide continental drift, leaving the North Atlantic Ocean between them.

About one hundred million years ago before the North Atlantic appeared, evidence seems to support the assumption that there could have been a bridge of land between North America and Europe for a longer period of time somewhere in the North around the axis of the drift.

Up till that point however, right into the tertiary stage, there must have been a bridge of land. There is no other explanation for the similarity between North American and European mammals and their development.

It was not until the tertiary stage was about to end that this direct land link seems to have broken. At around this time America and Asia met where the Bering Strait is now and remained linked by this bridge of land for a long period.

Most geologists accordingly believe that contact between North America and Europe in the later tertiary stage to explain the connections between the fauna of the two continents.

Their findings could usually be fitted in unconstrainedly and convincingly with the proof that there was once contact over the Bering bridge, especially as there are clear traces of migration across this link.

Results of paleontological research even seemed to rule out emphatically that there could still at this stage have been a link between North America and Europe.

Current opinion believes that Canada, Greenland, Iceland, the Faroes and the Shetland Isles were thus separated from

DIE ZEIT

one another from the beginning of the later tertiary stage at least.

Dr Friedrich Strauch of Cologne University has now published the results of an extensive investigation culminating in the assumption that the Thule land bridge in the area of these islands acted as a link and migratory route between Europe and North America at this time and indeed lasted far into the much more recent geological past.

Professor Strauch claims that this theory is proved by the existence in North America of creatures or fossils in the more recent strata that are not to be found in Asia and could not therefore have crossed to America via the Bering bridge.

There are many objections that can be made against this evidence but Professor Strauch has a whole list of examples.

There are for instance the olecinides, a family of predatory snails originating in Europe. They do not appear in North America until just before they became extinct here. As the olecinides were land-based snails, they must have migrated over a bridge of land. And indeed in Greenland they can be found in slightly older strata than in North America, their eventual destination.

A more impressive example seems to be that of the Chelydridae, a species of tortoise that is today considered to be a characteristically American variety but did in fact originate in Europe where it was becoming extinct at the very time from which the first paleontological evidence of its appearance in America dates.

Geophysicists explore the Earth from outer space

and see how they bear comparison with conventional photographs. In this way researchers also hope to acquaint themselves with the spectral behaviour of natural terrain formations from the air.

The scanner replaces the colour television camera that it was originally planned to use. This, along with the infra-red cloud picture and radiometer and the infra-red radiometer for vertical measurements, is the most interesting instrument to be used on this country's geosatellite.

These three instrument groups focusing on the Earth will form the payload for the planned geosatellite as it orbits the Earth at 300 to 400 miles, providing information over a twelve-month period.

With this equipment the satellite can provide cloud pictures twenty-four hours a day and record the distribution of ice and water (this is of great importance to fishing and navigation in northern latitudes), surface temperature and the geological structure of the Earth's surface.

Scientists hope to be able to exploit the radiation of materials on the Earth's surface for research purposes. They are also considering how to use a computer to evaluate the pictures recorded by scanner.

The most interesting question in this experiment is what details the geological observations will reveal. American sci-

During the later tertiary stage this species of tortoise must therefore have managed to get to America via a land link.

But the same land link that acts as a bridge for tortoises and snails forms a barrier to aquatic life. While similarities in land-based fauna point to the existence of a land link, the reverse is true of aquatic life — differences in fauna support the existence of such a barrier. Professor Strauch was also able to provide many instances of developments that were isolated from one another.

The marine fauna of the later tertiary period existing in fossilised form in North Iceland would consist of a high proportion of American species if the Gulf Stream could at the time have come up from the south to surround Iceland as it does today.

But the opposite case is true. Of the hundred species examined in Iceland by Professor Strauch not one was originally American. The Gulf Stream therefore had no access to the sea basin north of Iceland during this period.

On the other hand after the Bering link was flooded Pacific species penetrated into the Polar Sea but despite their great powers of adaptation they did not spread beyond this area and that of the North Sea that was then linked with the Polar Sea. As the North Sea was not yet linked with the Atlantic by the English Channel, these species could not spread into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Thule land link therefore prevents the spread of marine species in both directions. It is not until the pleistocene period, in the recent geological past, that a large variety of species of Pacific origins suddenly appear in the East Atlantic, before spreading to the West Atlantic.

This means that the Thule link was no longer an effective barrier at this time and

that direct penetration from the north into the West Atlantic area was still not possible as the Canadian archipelago must still have been a land mass.

The paleoclimatic data can also be calculated on the basis of the idea outlined here. The climatic development corresponds exactly to the fact that the cold East Greenland Stream penetrated to the North Sea while the Thule link still existed and then flowed back along the coast of Scandinavia.

Independent of this, the Gulf Stream system influenced the southern region of the Thule link and continued in a northwestern direction into Davis and Baffin Bays that were then still a closed gulf.

Finally mineralogical and petrographic findings also support the theory that there was a land barrier, at least between Greenland and Iceland.

In the sediment strata of North Iceland can be found minerals that obviously originate from the East coast of Greenland. These could only have come from Greenland to Iceland if their journey southwards had been stopped by a barrier between the two islands and forced in an eastwards direction.

Submarine ridges

It is difficult to give details on the structure and exact position of the Thule link and the exact data of its collapse. Professor Strauch believes that it still existed as the pleistocene period gave way to the pleistocene some two million years ago.

The only remaining evidence of it today are the "pillars" and the submarine ridges between them. Though it is unclear, this is probably the continuation of the mid-Atlantic shelf whose rupturing power caused the North American continent to drift away from Europe.

But there is nothing to rule out the assumption that the destructive elongation and final collapse of the Thule bridge was due, at least partly, to this drift and that this process might still be continuing today.

Jan Hatje

(DIE ZEIT, 12 February 1971)

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(DEUTSCHES ALLEMANNO SONNTAGSBLATT, 14 February 1971)

LABOUR AFFAIRS

White-collar worker attitudes analysed

Frankfurter Rundschau

Once I saw a workman who refused to go to the post with a hand-barrow. Workers seem to think that that sort of thing is below their dignity. As far as I can see a number of workers have complexes of this kind.

"Where I live this is very obvious from the cut of the suits that workmen get for themselves. You can hardly tell them from office workers!" The men who said that was a sales manager. The year — 1919!

He was amazed at the way workers were becoming bourgeois. This presumably upset him as well because, as he said, "workmen don't think like us." For this man workers and office workers were what they had always been, two different classes.

Siegfried Braun and Jochen Fuhrmann have been researching into the frame of mind of the modern-day white-collar worker. They held 514 talks with male office workers in 23 industrial firms, interviewing men from both the technical and sales side.

The results of their research are now published in a 568-page tome entitled *Angestelltementalität* (The frame of mind of office workers) published by Hermann Luchterhand Verlag, Neuwied. Their comparison between manual workers and the white-collar brigade forms a central part of the study. The two sociologists make a certain "working class myth" the basis of their calculations.

The manual worker appears to be a man who is subservient to the machines that technology has produced. His work is reduced to simple operations, mechanical in themselves.

Describing this myth they write: "For office workers to put themselves on a par with this grade of worker without further ado would involve their surrendering professional and individual pretensions and casting doubt on the very purpose of their own work."

One technical draughtsman, who has fallen prey to this kind of mentality has a number of dubious arguments at the ready with which he hopes to prove the superiority of the white-collar worker.

In his firm he is treated with greater respect, more humanity, he is regarded as a man, he can pop off to the doctor if need be, he tries not to look common by wearing a collar, cuffs and a tie. And the manual worker does not have "such a broad outlook as the office worker."

It is above all members of the older generation who stress the cultural and educational differences. They consider themselves "better educated."

An accountant expressed his feelings thus: "Manual workers have greater material interests, while white-collar workers are more open to intellectual pursuits. They make sure that their children get a good education. From time to time they read a good book."

And he added: "There is also a different attitude towards work. Before a white-collar worker takes time off for sickness he has to have one foot in the gravel. Labourers however, take time off for the slightest excuse. If a manual worker has a hangover from the night before that is regarded as a good excuse for reporting sick. In this respect the white-collar worker's loyalty to his firm is greater."

Needless to say in all the opinions expressed differences in income were taken into account. It is generally recognised that the income of labourers and office workers are similar and attempts were made to understand this.

Many office workers took into account the hardness of a manual labourer's life: "If a labourer works hard he should earn accordingly. The office worker's life is much more pleasant." Or: "Dirty work must be well paid in order to encourage people to do it."

There is a minority that considers this trend wrong. They describe this to political influences or the state of the market and do nothing to conceal their disapproval.

One old book-keeper complained: "High wages have made labourers aware of their importance. They show more awareness of their position than office workers now, and tend to look down on white-collar workers."

A technician of a machine manufacturing firm confirmed this opinion: "Many skilled workers on the repairs side earn more than I do."

It is particularly office workers on the sales side that consider the development of office work and the decline in importance of the salesman with scepticism and view this as a lowering of standards in offices.

On the technical side, however, many of the workers have themselves been labourers or have at least had constant contact with the men in blue overalls and so they see the position of office workers in a different light and do not fear that they have a position which they are losing. Many of those interviewed mentioned the continued payment of wages

to manual workers during periods of sickness. On this score which has brought social and legal equality their attitudes are generous. In the comparison of work done and money earned they see a class problem. Their attitudes are above all human: "A man wants to be regarded as a human being most of all when he is sick. A man off work through illness or on invalid wants to be treated decently."

Some even went further than this. They said that white-collar workers are all in favour of all workers becoming white-collar. Is there any reason why the man at a factory bench should not become an *Angestellter*? One engineer said: "The only difference is the clocking in procedure and the fact that overalls are worn instead of a collar and tie."

Concluding their study Braun and Fuhrmann state that the bulk of office workers clearly recognise that the differences between the *Arbeiter* and the *Angestellter* can no longer be considered a difference in class. The realities of the situation have not changed all that much.

Even in the late 1800s there were labourers who earned more than white-collar workers. But: "The overall ideology of the white-collar workers has become fragmented. It has not been replaced, however, by strict equality."

"One of the main differences is the working conditions, the pleasantness of the office as compared to the workshop. The difference of surroundings makes the two types of worker foreign to each other. It appears justified if white-collar workers are not made equal to all labourers but only the skilled. And it seems justified if they stick rigidly to certain cultural levels in their place of work, for example avoiding conversations about sex."

"There should be no attempt to open up a cleft between manual and white-collar workers from the point of view of incomes as well as the representation of workers interests all the advantages are to be gained by bridging the gap."

Gerhard Weise
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 February 1971)

Courses to aid executives to keep up with juniors

organisation to use the expression "management-seniority" in the Federal Republic in 1967. Of course they realise the debt they have to the top men in management in this country.

It is not possible to fob them off with German professors alone, for although there are some important scientists in this country the best educationists come from the United States. So the six-day programme includes four Americans and one Briton.

There is in fact only one professor from this country who gives just one evening talk on his experiences as a chairman of a board of directors in a major international company.

For the top, top managers from the Federal Republic who do not understand English the only course is to plug in the earphone and listen to the simultaneous translation.

In addition to these rigorous top men in industry from this country are expected to keep to a strict programme. It is probably part of this snob appeal of the courses costing 1,950 Marks (including refreshments), that the managers are asked rather brusquely to make travelling arrangements to the courses as smooth as possible so that they arrive refreshed and able to concentrate.

Nevertheless this illustrious and learned company consisting of business managers and members of even chairmen of boards of directors seems to enjoy going back to school. They like trying out on them-

New hire purchase legislation to be introduced

The old saws about the best being the one who can sell a car to an eskimo or persuade a Jew to sell off his whole milking herd and milking machine with the promise of well known.

The Bundesrat economic and committees, who are now hearing evidence of experts on methods of door-to-door selling, have heard that the means and ends of the never men are often much more so.

SPD Bundestag member Hermann told of a woman whose husband was away from home and who converted a little house in the north of the Forest into an eight-bed boarding house.

From a door-to-door salesman bought a machine for making cream for six thousand Marks and some time signed a regular order for cream powder. Durr said: "She had enough of the stuff to keep a 5,000 people regularly supplied with cream."

The Bundesrat has drawn up a giving people who buy from a door-to-door salesman other than in a sales office the right to terminate their hire purchase contract if what they have purchased is a business purpose.

If this law is passed the purchase be able to cancel anything signed door within eight days.

Members have had the opportunity to convince themselves how important legislation is. They heard, for example, how a young mother signed a contract with a door-to-door salesman for a supply of baby food in bulk at reduced prices, enough to keep a three-month-old child in straitened circumstances until he was four years old.

Continued on page 11

Effects of OPEC price agreement

In years to come the oil industry will look back on the sixties as an era when a buyer determined the price. The old decade will go down in the history of the industry as a period of potential evidence of experts on methods of door-to-door selling, have heard that the means and ends of the never men are often much more so.

This was the prediction made by the *Oil and Gas Journal* in London. Indeed the new little house in the north of the Forest into an eight-bed boarding house.

The rounds of talks on oil prices last year showed this new trend and the spectacular tussle of the oil giants, producers and refiners, in Teheran and Tripoli in the past few weeks have put this fact beyond any dispute.

This time it was not the distributors who were in the strong position, but the oil-producing countries. They were suddenly aware of the increased power they held and took a line which ended in the threat of OPEC countries imposing a world-wide oil boycott.

The OPEC threat was really a blast from the heavy artillery. The organisation consists of oil-producers in Venezuela, Libya, Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Abu Dhabi and Indonesia, which provide the Western world with about 85 per cent of its oil requirements.

Never before in the ten-year history of OPEC have the member-states managed to create such a united and powerful front. And this was precisely the most dangerous part of the oil game.

Oil distribution companies are always on the alert for crises and are well prepared. They have plans for emergency situations in their files and with the help of computers the oil bosses can say in the briefest conceivable time what will happen in situation X or emergency Y to keep the oil flowing for the consumer.

The oil companies have always been proud that their distribution centres are supplied by countries in all four corners of the earth and that when a local emergency arises there are always new sources of supply.

Even during the 1967 Suez crisis when the individual Arab States imposed a minor oil boycott on the West everything passed off smoothly. But then it was only a case of individual Arab phobias. On this occasion all OPEC countries except Indonesia threatened to turn off the oil taps.

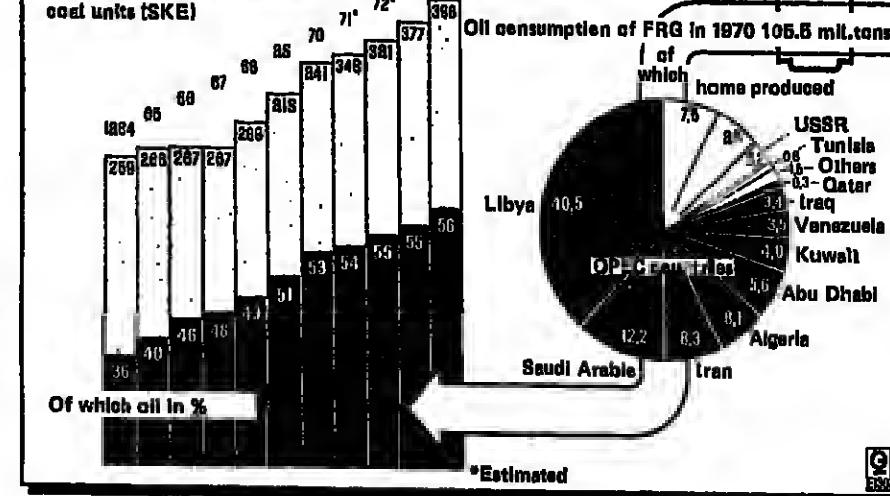
A long-term oil boycott would hit the Federal Republic particularly hard. More than half the fuel and power supply in this country is oil. About 90 per cent of this oil comes from the Middle East and North Africa. Half of it comes from Libya and Algeria alone. Libya, which ten years ago was an unknown quantity among the oil-producing countries, now supplies about 30 per cent of the oil consumed in this country. The Federal Republic has become the most important market for Libyan oil.

Officials in Bonn and also the headquarters of the major oil concerns have reacted fairly nonchalantly to the face of possible short-term breaks in supply. It was pointed out that the Federal Republic has enough oil stockpiled for about three months.

Undoubtedly these are useful reserves to counteract a sudden break in supply of oil for producing petrol and for central heating. In addition there is the agreement signed among the international oil companies as a counter-balance to the

OIL IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC ECONOMY

Energy consumption in this country in millions ton FRG standard coal units (SKE)



Of which oil in %

united front of OPEC with provisions for mutual oil supplies in case of emergency. Washington also underlined that America is ready to come to the aid of an ally whose oil supplies are running low. Consumption of American oil has for several years been kept at a low level because their reserves are running low. But they are prepared at any time to turn on their oil tap in an emergency.

In the short-term there is no real danger of supplies drying up. After all it is only when the oil is flowing that the dollars change hands in OPEC countries oil is the most important source of foreign exchange. For most of the countries in OPEC countries would remain united for a foreign income.

On average the major oil companies raked in 1,000 million dollars in 1970 from oil. Venezuela and Libya were paid somewhat more, Iran and Kuwait less.

It is hardly likely now or in the near future that a total oil boycott by the OPEC countries would remain united for a long period. At the latest haggling it was clear that Indonesia wanted nothing to do with it. And it seems unlikely that Saudi Arabia would want to go without its supply of dollars for long.

But all this is part of the short-term set up and counts among the more forthcoming moves on the oil chessboard.

There is a widespread fear that the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries will go on playing its top trump against the oil-using countries and that most of the individual countries within OPEC will do so as well.

Statements made by Algerian President Houari Boumedienne and spokesmen for the new Libyan revolutionary government reveal undertones of growing national awareness in these countries. Undoubtedly considerations of power politics within the Arab world play a part in this. These have gained impetus following the sudden death of Egypt's Gamel Abdel Nasser.

The ambitious President Gaddafi of Libya is in the front line of contenders for the pan-Arab leadership. And it is thought that the continuing strife be-

tween Israel and the Arab countries contributed to the cause of the Arab united front in the recent oil negotiations.

It would surely be wrong for the West to sit back and wait for OPEC to fall apart. It is more than likely that a growing number of Arab States will flirt with Communism and that one day a black African oil producing State of the significance of Nigeria will join the OPEC camp.

So, with their latest price claims the OPEC countries have presented their bill to the Western oil-consuming countries. The amount of oil used in the West has risen rapidly in the past ten years, but the prices paid by the West to the oil-producers have hardly risen at all.

Oil magnates risk off a healthy profit. The long-term aim of the oil producing countries is to take a share in the profitable distribution and refining side.

A further argument for the increased price of oil is that worldwide inflation is eating away at the income from the barrels sold. The gap between the prices for crude oil and for capital investment goods is constantly growing.

Finally and with justification the oil suppliers point out that the governments of oil consumer countries levy high taxes for oil products and thus skim off a lot of the cream from the increasing sales of petrol and other oil-based products.

In the Federal Republic, for instance, the State takes seventy per cent of the price paid per litre for petrol. And the tax on oil for heating purposes now goes entirely to the inland revenue.

The material demands of OPEC countries as they were laid on the table were, to reduce them to a simple common denominator, firstly an increase of the profit tax from the present fifty to 55 per cent and an increase in price of about twenty per cent.

Secondly, uniform list prices for oil from all OPEC countries whether they lie in a favourable position on the map with regard to transport or not. Thirdly relinquishment of a part of profits reaped by oil companies in the producing countries.

The oil companies are caught in a trap

and there was no other course open for them but to capitulate. The bitter pill that this increased expenditure involves will by no means only be swallowed by the oil companies. A good part of the extra cost will be passed off in consumer prices for heating oil and petrol. The increases will be piled on as far as the state of the market allows it.

Anyone who believes for one moment that the taxman in this country will relax the tax on oil products by one iota has his head in the clouds. Though the extra costs will put a greater burden on the consumer it is unlikely that one Pfennig will be removed from the oil tax.

What is the future likely to hold? It seems certain that after taking their successful stand in the recent talks the OPEC countries will make further demands at a later date. These are likely to be even more extravagant. And so the game could go on ad infinitum.

But this will not happen. Oil consuming countries and the West as a whole will surely have learnt their lesson from the OPEC coup. They will try to break free from the moribund dependence on North Africa and the Middle East for oil.

Japan, which at present gets ninety per cent of its oil from the Middle East, will intensify the search for oil along its own coastline.

Government circles in Britain have said that they will approach the Soviet Union for more oil since the Russians are more predictable trading partners than OPEC. That is how grotesque the situation has now become!

A return to coal is not likely. Coal will not be able to supply the energy requirements of the eighties and nineties. Every effort must be made to locate oil and natural gas in those areas of the world where crises are unlikely.

Alaska and Canada appear to be two possibilities. Initial strikes lead prospectors to feel optimistic about the chances of there being large deposits there. One expert went so far as to forecast that Canada could be as fruitful oil-wise as the Middle East.

In addition drilling work in and around Greenland and on the Spanish and Italian coasts must be speeded up. The other big hope is the North Sea, with oil having been struck in British and Norwegian waters.

And Bonn should urge Federal Republic companies to stop putting all their eggs in the Middle East basket.

Finally further progress must be made in the field of atomic energy, so that we can shake off our dependence on oil. Already oil supplies fifty per cent of this country's energy. Estimates for 1974 show that this figure will have increased to sixty per cent.

But the Arabs will not be able to push their prices up into the skies. Perhaps in just a few years the western world will be able to face OPEC with a decided shift in the balance of power so that OPEC's bargaining position is no longer so strong.

Wolfgang Spaeth
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 13 February 1971)

Continued from page 10

either did not read the contract properly or did not understand it. Young girls have been offered typing lessons at ridiculously cheap prices. It is only when it is too late that they realise they have committed themselves to buying a typewriter.

One salesman whose victim was not prepared to buy a vacuum cleaner at the door asked her: "Madam, if you will not buy could I at least put you down to answer questions in a sales survey for our firm? Just sign here."

She did, answered the questions and then found that she had also agreed to buy the vacuum cleaner.

Opinions differed widely on the government committees as they did among the experts consulted.

One Bundestag member said: "When

people go into a large store they rarely come out having bought what they intended originally. There is always an office offering credit on the third floor of large stores and the business these offices do is by no means small time.

"And large stores also have many gimmicks to offer the housewife purporting to be free, but at the end she finds she has bought ten years supply of pots and pans. Certain book clubs and subscriptions to magazines work on similar lines. Once you have joined it is very hard to get out."

Representatives of mail order firms, magazine publishers, and members of direct sales companies are of a different opinion. They point out that the number of black sheep among door-to-door salesmen is very small.

"They said that in their opinion simply that the public is more aware of crooked dealings among tallmen."

They complain that the proposed new legislation would only bring difficulties for bona fide members of study groups and honest salesmen not to mention the difficulties in which it would place many firms.

Klaus Schulz of the association of Federal Republic magazine publishers advises those he represents to protect their own interests. He said that the 120 publishing houses and distribution agencies in his association have prepared so-called black lists of crooked dealers which are brought up to date and amended every year.

(Münchener Merkur, 10 February 1971)

■ TECHNOLOGY

Water requirements will treble by the turn of the century

DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Bonn Minister of the Interior, plans to bore deeper and deeper into the Earth's crust to find water supplies to meet the next generation's requirements.

Professor Fischbeck of Heidelberg feels that the sea holds the key to the future of water supplies, while Dr Drobek of Hamburg favours importing water, particularly from Sweden. Hydrologists in this country no longer view the year 2000 as a distant prospect on the horizon. They propose to mobilise now all the means at the command of research and technology in order to be able to meet rapidly growing water requirements.

By April the Ministry of the Interior intends to have drafted an overall environmental protection concept in which water plays a leading role. Some idea of the programme's expense is also to be provided.

At the same time the Minister is to have his officials vet the possibility of setting up a Federal Institution responsible for the protection of water reserves and long-term planning of water supplies.

In June or July Herr Genscher is to submit to the Bundestag a number of amendments to existing legislation on water supplies. The law as it now stands is inadequate. It is no longer sufficient to protect the country's remaining reserves.

The diving rod of old has had its day. Interior Ministry experts rely on science. A great deal of store is set by a report submitted in 1969 by Dr Siegfried Clodius. The Clodius Report, which largely escaped public attention at the time of publication, goes into exhaustive detail and comes to a number of interesting conclusions: — By the end of the century

known water reserves will have been tapped to the full and other sources of water will have to be exploited. They include:

— surface water, which, however, is far more liable to pollution than supplies pumped from the water table,
— sea water, which would have to be desalinated inexpensively, perhaps in combination with nuclear power stations,
— and imported water, which could, for instance, be piped from Southern Sweden and Norway, Austria and Switzerland.

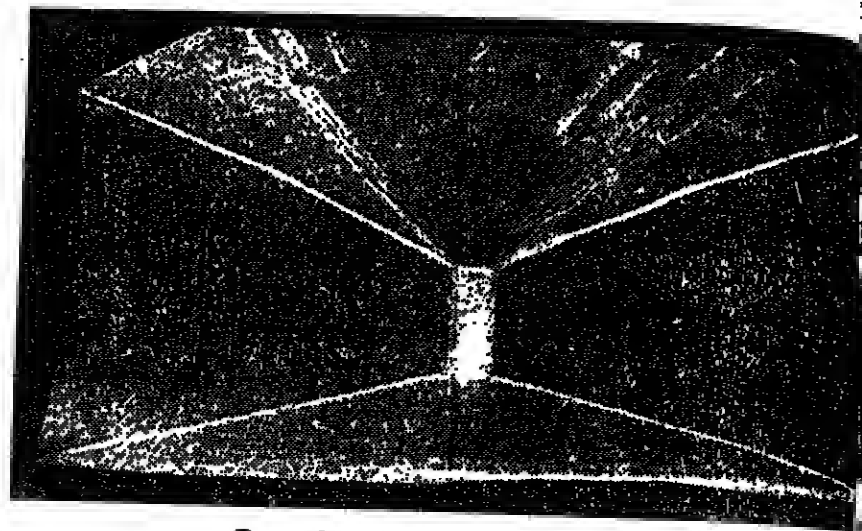
So far the Ministry does not plan to go this far. Herr Genscher would first like to determine exactly how much water the country still has in reserve, including supplies deep down and well below the normal water table.

Deep-down reserves, Clodius maintains, are particularly common in the north and south of the country. But scientists are not yet sure whether this water circulates or is stagnant and not continuously renewed. If it is stagnant there would, Clodius feels, be little point in exploiting it.

Estimates of the amount of water that will be needed at the end of the century are none too easy to make. The first thing that is needed is a fairly accurate estimate of the population in the year 2000. Clodius works on the basis of a population of seventy million.

Water requirements then depend on whether people will be living mainly in cities, in which case they will use a lot of water, or mainly in small towns and villages, in which case they will use less, and whether or not the economy continues to go from strength to strength — poor people do not go through the car-washing ritual, do not take a bath every day and do not have machines around the house that consume enormous amounts of water.

By the end of the century Dr Clodius expects domestic and industrial water



Synthetic quartz X-rayed

This X-ray of synthetic quartz looking like the shimmering wings of a dragon, the modern sculpture, is from a quartz oscillator such as is used to provide an exact frequency norm for use in highly accurate watches. Synthetic quartz is preferred for this purpose since its quality varies less than natural quartz. (Photo: AEG-Telefunken)

consumption roughly to treble. Members of the general public alone will use 270 litres a day as opposed to the present hundred.

This is the water that is causing the greatest headaches since it has to be drinking-water and must accordingly come from the scant reserves from the water table.

Water supplies in this country are, Dr Clodius reckons, fairly favourable, but only as far as their amount goes. Now, days, of course, any old brackish water can be turned into drinking-water by means of technology, but at the same time there can be no denying that any breakdown will immediately confront the consumer with water that is either dangerous or unpalatable.

Investment forecasts are available for well on into the eighties. By 1985 or so 600 million Marks must be spent on purification plant and 1,500 million on the sewage system. Industrial expenditure will need to be in the region of 450 million Marks.

"Far too little has been done so far," the Minister comments.

Siegfried Michel
DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 14 February 1971

Bonn to aid desalination research

The station provides commercial enterprises with every conceivable prerequisite for their desalination devices, facilities ranging from 3.2-per-cent salt water, electricity, steam, a laboratory, industrial water and central data collection and processing, to accommodation for the technicians and engineers.

There will be a permanent staff of ten to twelve and accommodation for roughly the same number of staff from the private firms using the facilities.

The water purified and desalinated will be made available to the village of Hörnum free of charge. In view of the continual shortage of fresh water on the island local people must be only too happy at this prospect. Precautionary measures against industrial espionage are already planned. This, Dr Hauser says, is of no mean importance in view of experience gained at similar facilities in the United States.

In all about half a dozen West German firms are prospective users of the desalination laboratories in Hörnum. For the time being most desalination plant under development is based on one way or another on the distillation principle. Membrane desalination, the runner-up at present, is used mainly to purify brackish water.

Comparable facilities exist in Italy, France and the United States, which has five such laboratories. Hörnum's capacity and the space available will allow firms to erect very large units with a daily capacity of several hundred cubic metres each.

It is not only the prototype plant that is to undergo trials. The materials used are also to be tested for resistance to sea water and chloride.

The Hamburg agency, in which the state government of Schleswig-Holstein also has a stake, intends to pursue further marine studies at its experimental nuclear reactor in Gaestacht on the Elbe, near Hamburg.

One of the main uses to which it is hoped to put the reactor is swift analysis of samples of stone and minerals by means of gamma radiation, X-ray fluorescence and other methods based on changes in nuclear radiation.

A sea-bed scanner to prospect for metals, an idea that has already been put into practice in the United States, is also to be developed. Radioactive material is trawled along the sea-bed and responds to sources of metal below.

In America californium, one of the transuranic elements, is used for this purpose and preliminary trials, conducted by Battelle among others, have proved most successful.

Californium may also be used at Geesthacht, Herr Victor, an engineer working on the project, told the marine technology forum in Kiel.

Harald Steinhart
(Handelsblatt, 9 February 1971)

Hovercraft services North Sea islands

Travel and economics specialists are most interested in Hamburg business Friedrich Fülcher's plans to operate regular hovercraft services in the North Frisian Islands of Sylt and Amrum and others on the western seaboard Schleswig-Holstein.

Fülcher plans to commence his services in summer 1972 and his proposals have been made for the dau-Konstanz run, one of the buses Lake Constance.

Fülcher is at present negotiating with Franco-Federal Republic consortiums. He has already had talks with the Schleswig-Holstein Minister of Economic Affairs who is responsible for traffic between coast and North Sea Island resorts.

The railways and tourist boards are extremely interested in the prospect. The railways a hovercraft service to relieve pressure on the Hildesheim railway embankment between Nordholz on the mainland and Westerland, which at the height of the season more than 100 trains running in each direction every day.

Herr Fülcher hit on the idea of hovercrafts after regularly having to do with a four-hour passage to Amrum when strong East winds blow water for the coast and made it impossible for white steamers from Dagebüll to cross in two and a half hours.

In France he found hovercraft service between San Remo and St Tropez and the Gironde estuary, hovercraft that land in Nice docks. Built in Marseilles, craft are more than a match for water and metro and more.

They are powered by gas turbines and the smaller model holds roughly 20 passengers. The larger one can also be used as a car ferry. Regional authorities and nature conservationists have no objections either, since at a noise rating of eighty the hovercraft are not noisier than a heavy goods vehicle of passing train.

Were the state government to support the project financially (the smaller model costs five million Marks) services could start this season on a charter basis. The idea has already been discussed with French manufacturers.

The passage from Dagebüll to Amrum would then take about twelve minutes and from Husum to Sylt roughly half an hour, the weatherproof French hovercraft being capable of speeds of up to 15 kilometres an hour (75 mph).

Gert Kistenmacher
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 10 February 1971)

AVIATION

Frankfurt pioneers airport computerisation

Frankfurter Allgemeine

At the time too distant future electronic data processing will reign supreme at airports in this country. It will not be long before even medium-sized airports can no longer cope with passengers and their luggage by conventional means.

Frankfurt, the largest airport in this country and third-largest in Europe, is starting the ball rolling. The inauguration of the new 725-million-Mark terminal building at the beginning of next year will mark the first step into virgin territory as far as computerised luggage processing is concerned.

Later on the airport authority intends to accelerate and standardise passenger check-in procedures, also by means of electronic aids.

Let us assume that the passenger arrives at the airport by car. He will park his car in the underground garage holding 6,000 vehicles. An information system will direct him to a point as close as possible to the desk of the airline with which he is flying.

An electronic brain will have worked out where the nearest available parking lot to this point is and will later tell the driver how much he has to pay for parking his car.

First, though, he will head for the departure hall, where 240 airlines have their counters arrayed, deposit his luggage and collect his boarding-ticket.

His luggage will also be computerised. The friendly counter-hand will type the number of the passenger's flight and the number of the palette luggage fur that flight is being fork-lifted on to the information is fed to the automated luggage conveyor system and the cases then reach their destination untouched by human hand.

Provided the ground hostess does not type the wrong number and the travel agent has not made a mistake with the flight number hoary stories of flying from Frankfurt to New York only to find that one's luggage has ended up in Rome and the like will be a thing of the past.

Relieved of his luggage the traveller now negotiates a system of escalators and moving pavements between the departure hall and the flight bay (quite a considerable distance, too, since Frankfurt will have a star-shaped system of individual bays and lounges).

As the traveller moves from one side of the airport to the other he will also be able to call on the assistance of an electronic brain. A computer will guide him on his way and ensure that there are no hold-ups.

He need hardly worry what is happening to his cases at the same time but it is a not uninteresting story. His case is one of 13,000 an hour the fully-automated conveyor system can handle. The system has cost the airport authority a good 100 million Marks to install.

The computer matches pallets and flight numbers and the case is then swept along conveyor belts to the flight departure point. If the passenger arrives in too good time his case is first put into storage then collected for conveyance when preparations for the flight are under way.

Meanwhile the traveller has arrived at the departure lounge for his flight. He hands his boarding-ticket to a no doubt attractive and friendly ground hostess and

walks across a concourse to the plane. Sad to say, it will not be long before the hostess is superseded by an automatic ticket-reading device, such is the progress of automation.

Electronic data processing has been a boon for aviation for years, rationalising work procedures. Lufthansa, for instance, have used a computer for flight bookings since 1967. Mechanics' work schedules are also planned and controlled by computer.

Airport authorities can no longer afford not to follow suit. Recently the Paris and Frankfurt airport authorities signed an agreement on cooperation in computerisation. Contacts between the two largest airports on the Continent have thus been formalised after a year and a half of unofficial liaison.

Their joint ambition is to standardise electronic procedures and have the standard procedures adopted in as many airports as possible.

At the first terminal of Rossy-en-France, the third Paris airport, the authority already handles check-in procedures for eight airlines, including Air France. Arrived Teichmann, head of data processing at Frankfurt, has similar plans for Rhine-Main airport.

The airport authority is more than willing to check in all passengers. Will the airlines play ball? Lufthansa hold the key, of course. If Lufthansa are prepared to hand over passenger processing to the airport others will follow suit.

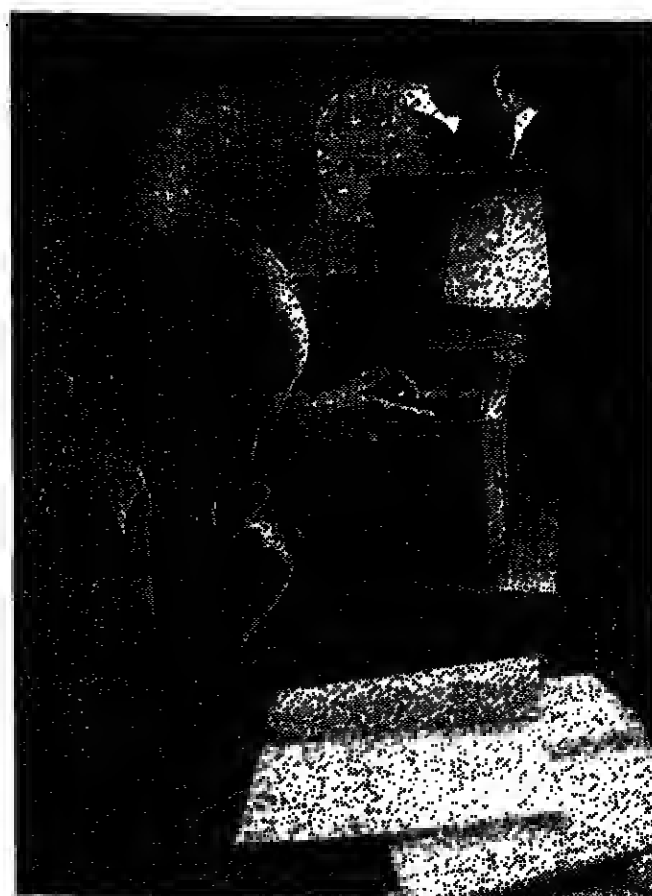
Lufthansa and the foreign airlines for which it acts as an agent in this country account for sixty per cent of passengers at Frankfurt.

Lufthansa have yet to come to a decision on whether or not they are to adopt the airport's check-in system, for which research and development costs are expected to cost four and a half million and capital investment, fifteen million Marks.

There can certainly be no denying the truth of Herr Teichmann's argument that a uniform check-in system of all airports is going to be less expensive than airports, airlines, customs and forwarding agents all developing systems of their own.

"An airport," he says, "is a meeting-point of transport operators, all of whom are dependent on data processing. Co-operation would seem the obvious answer."

Frankfurt is now considering setting up a joint study group on electronic data processing of air freight. It is obvious even to the outsider that all concerned stand to benefit from the data of an air freight consignment being committed to record once only on its way from the forwarding agent to the aircraft, not forgetting the customs, and vice-versa.



Special computer training schools

Europe's first training centre for process control computer technology has now been opened by Siemens, Karlsruhe. The process control computer — of which there are estimated to be 8,000 throughout the world and 800 in this country alone, and whose number will be almost doubled by 1972 — is a special type of computer, which can automatically supervise, control and optimise industrial production runs or complex technical systems. At the training centre for process control computer technology in Karlsruhe, an initial annual total of about 2,000 trainees will be taught — not only Siemens employees but also people from client companies. New educational methods have been introduced, for example audio-visual training with the aid of television sets, via which the course participants are given prepared instruction, the programmes being offered in various languages. (Photo: Siemens)

Herr Teichmann indeed believes it might be possible for Frankfurt to handle airport data processing for the entire country. Frankfurt airport's size and importance are obviously a determining factor, of course.

As head of the airport authorities' data processing study group Herr Teichmann is in a position to prepare the groundwork for centralisation and ensure that the climate of opinion on the subject is favourable.

As for the climate in the new terminal at Frankfurt superlatives are the only words to be used. The air conditioning will cost between thirteen and eighteen million Marks a year to run. It is, of course, computerised. Jörg Kavfmann

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 13 February 1971)

Europe's most modern police computer

Europe's most up-to-the-minute police computer has just started work in Hanover. Police, as the system is called, was jointly developed by the Federal CID and specialists in police forces all over the country. It works according to methods that will form the basis of further work on existing and projected police data banks everywhere.

"The Federal government, states and industry have taken several years to set up an electronic system of this kind for the police," says Werner Heint of the Federal CID.

"There is not a police computer in Europe that can supply information faster in a form that even the untrained officer can readily understand."

Police will first be used to combat theft. Theft of one kind or another accounts for more than seventy per cent of all criminal offences committed. Police has been fed with the particular of, for instance, 7,800 motor vehicles reported stolen in Lower Saxony, Hamburg and Bremen.

From now on any police patrol car in Lower Saxony that either checks or notices a suspicious vehicle can call headquarters on their short-wave radio, the registration number is fed to Police and within a matter of seconds all available particulars of the vehicle in question appear on the monitor.

In one of the first cases in which Police identified a car as having been stolen in Munich the computer was able to add by way of warning that there was a loaded firearm in the vehicle. The whole succession of events from the patrol car call to the reply, took a mere two minutes.

Police works round the clock. It is a duplex unit with a replacement at the ready whenever a defect occurs.

It immediately flashes the answer to an enquiry on a monitor screen and in addition prints the information out. As a result, police stations can be supplied with the paperwork and investigations can proceed.

Most computers and punched-card systems so far have needed conversion of information into a legible reply and teletypewriter printing. Police does away with all this.

Monitors to receive computer replies directly are to be set up not only in Hanover but also in Brunswick, Osnabrück, Hildesheim, Aurich, Stade, Lüneburg and Helmsdorf.

Work on a master computer for the entire country is under way at Federal CID HQ in Wiesbaden. The shockproof building that is to house it is in what used to be the back yard of CID headquarters, will cost 33 million Marks and will be ready by next year.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 12 February 1971)

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Burundi	B. 1.50	Haiti	G. 0.85	Israel	₪ 1.00	Nigeria	₪ 1.00	Norway	Nkr 0.50	South Korea	Won 10.—	Venezuela	B. 0.05
Cameroon	CFA 10.—	Honduras	₪ 0.50	Italy	₪ 1.00	Paraguay	G. 10.—	Pakistan	₪ 1.00	Sri Lanka	₪ 1.00	Yugoslavia	Din 1.00
Canada	Can. \$ 0.20	Hungary	H. 0.50	Japan	¥ 50.00	Peru	S. 0.50	Panama	P. 1.00	Tanzania	GA 0.25	Zambia	—
Chad	₪ 1.00	Iceland	₪ 1.00	Kenya	₪ 1.00	Romania	Leu 1.—	Philippines	P. phil 60.—	Thailand	B. 3.—		